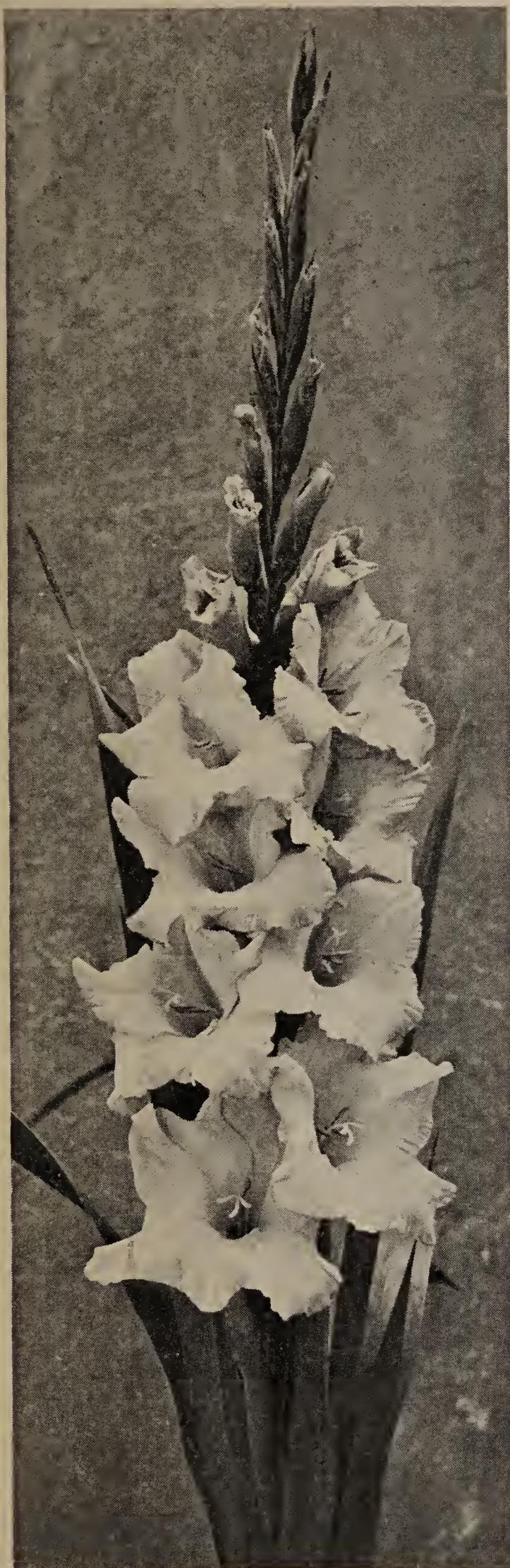


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THE GLADIOLUS FANCIER'S GUIDEBOOK

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HERBERT O. EVANS
BEDFORD, OHIO



INTRODUCTORY

AGAIN, this booklet is planned for you. It adopts your point of view. It gives you hitherto unpublished facts upon which to base your own conclusions. It is not cluttered up with fictitious values, since none of the varieties offered are our own originations or under our control and we have to compete against the entire world market, item for item, to get a nickel's worth of your flower bulb expenditures. Our price list easily discloses that.

A small portion of the information in this booklet is repeated from last year. In such instances, the data is still so valuable that we cannot possibly leave it out.

Even if you are an advanced amateur "glad" enthusiast or a commercial grower, the chances are that half of the varieties you have heretofore purchased turned out to be disappointing in some respect. If the seller had only told you that this variety often crooks, that one easily wilts, the other one is very short, or fades, or has tiny florets, or only holds two or three of them open at once, or faces and spaces badly, or is of irregular performance, or propagates poorly, or that it is never a first prize winner in recent major shows, perhaps not even second or third raters, — you would have saved that money, been spared the disappointment and, for less money, obtained first raters with all the pleasure that goes with having them.

It is our aim to convert the timid novice into the experienced, advanced amateur who knows quality of bloom when he sees it and, better still, can grow the outstanding blooms which are the envy of his friends. By attending to simple fundamentals you may have from your own garden such magnificent blooms that you need not fear to enter them in competition in your garden club, county fair, state or regional shows, yes, even in the great National Exhibition of the American Gladiolus Society.

Likewise, it is our aim to aid our customers, both amateur and commercial, in the saving of unnecessary expense and experi-

mentation. Skill and care alone will not make plants yield rich and abundant flowers. The varieties must be inherently capable of it and the bulbs healthy and the plants insect pest free to permit their best performance. Printers' ink can do a lot but it cannot make a good variety out of a poor one.

Disappointment can be minimized by leaving to the highly trained gladiolus specialist the experimentation and cash investment necessary to try out all the new offerings of the many hybridizers. Those who know the quality of competition in national, state and regional shows have come to realize that inferior sorts rarely win.

Also, it is well to leave to the federal, state and university entomologists, pathologists and to gladiolus specialists cooperating with them, the determination of best usages for the control of insect pests and bulb and plant diseases. Experimentation by others with poisons, poisonous gases and with insecticides, the component parts of which are not understood by the user, and with unapproved methods of fertilization, usually leads to trouble.

FLOWER APPRECIATION GROWING

During the last two years, several of the great seed houses, for the first time in their history, saw their sales of flower bulbs and seeds exceed the vegetables. The increasing number of flower shows, the rapid rise of the garden club movement, the turning of people to a more simple social life, the general increase of leisure time, the well known relaxation of nervous tension while putting in the garden have all led to this rapid growth of flower appreciation. Undoubtedly, gardening is becoming increasingly important as a recreation.

LEAD YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS — HOW TO DO IT

Simple as can be. Inexpensive, too. Plant healthy, young bulbs of the large size of varieties currently winning first prizes in the major shows of the world.

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HERBERT O. EVANS

Chairman Executive Committee, American Gladiolus Society

Treasurer, National Commercial Gladiolus Growers' Association

Chairman Executive Committee, Ohio State Gladiolus Society

Trustee and Secretary, Horticultural Foundation of Cleveland

Member, Canadian Gladiolus Society; Member, New England Gladiolus Society

Member, Mahoning Gladiolus Society

Farm, S. O. M. Center Road, SOLON, OHIO

P. O. Address, BEDFORD, OHIO

In the sunniest location possible. In well drained soil. Preferably in a group by themselves. Do not make them compete with other roots of trees, shrubs or weeds. Cultivate often and close, keeping surface loose. If the garden plot was not fertilized the previous fall with a slow acting fertilizer apply none whatever until plants are six to eight inches high. Use then and every few weeks thereafter until blooming, if you wish, any quick acting fertilizer with approximately "4-12-4" per cent of content of nitrogen, phosphate and potash, respectively. Sprinkle it sparingly (a handful to 25 or more bulbs), several inches away from the plants. Scratch it in and soak to saturation. If you wish, when the buds first emerge from the foliage, substitute a single, similar dressing of ammonium sulphate. Soak the ground heavily the day before so that the plant will be saturated and in strong growing condition, thus withstanding a shock which might otherwise burn off the rootlets, turn the foliage yellow and stop further growth. Or better still, apply any amount of diluted, clear, fresh cow manure. (Have some fresh cow manure placed into a heavy sack. Place sack in tub or large barrel of water. Will pour off or dip out free of sediment. Refill and use until liquid loses color.) Now give the soil about all the water the drainage condition will permit during the blooming season.

Particularly in hot weather, spikes which are cut when but one or two florets are open, fill out with more open at a time when bloomed indoors, making better exhibition spikes and preventing any fading of color such as is sometimes found in some of the finest orange scarlets, as well as preventing wilting of varieties without strong substance. Cut stem slantwise to provide larger drinking area and place in water at once to avoid air pockets in stem. Allow three or four leaves to remain on the plant to mature the new bulb which is hardly half grown when spike is cut. At least six more weeks are needed to mature the bulb.

VARIETIES TO BUY

If you are only beginning to grow gladiolus, avoid cheap mixtures, choosing the often unbeatable yet inexpensive sorts such as Minuet, Catherine Coleman, Mr. W. H. Phipps, Mrs. P. W. Sisson, Longfellow, Pride of Wanakah, Veilchenblau, Primrose Princess, Golden Dream, Betty Nuthall, Dr. F. E. Bennett, Orange Wonder.

If you already have such varieties you can usually keep a few years ahead of the average gladiolus enthusiast by buying the new "world beaters" which are being offered for the first time at popular prices, such as Jubilee, Albatros, Salbach's Pink, Mr.

Fred'k Christ, Frank McCoy, Pauline Kunderd, General Kuroki, H. G. Wells, Ave Maria, Ruffled Gold, Senorita, Commander Koehl, Marmora, Mother Machree, Magna Blanca, Picardy, Red Phipps. These are the sorts, the large bulbs of which will hardly be in sufficient world supply to meet the demand. Likewise our supply. Wherever you buy, order these early if you would avoid disappointment. And, if you put off buying large size bulbs of Picardy, Magna Blanca and Commander Koehl until March, it is likely to be just too bad.

Having these or desiring to grow, in most inexpensive manner, a stock of the newest "world wonders," if the price of the large bulb is appalling you will buy a medium or small bulb of such exquisitely wonderful sorts as Mary Elizabeth, Salbach's Orchid, Blue Peacock, Blue Danube, Grand Slam, Mildred Louise, Pelegrina. Even the small bulbs (excepting very late sorts) will bloom and most of the medium bulbs give blooms almost as good as the large bulbs.

Commercial growers should purchase for propagation sorts which are approaching their peak of popularity, thus assuring a market for their bulbs when grown.

In order to obtain immediately some of the wonders evidently slated to top the symposium voting lists in years to come as their dissemination among the voters increases, you will buy perhaps only a bulblet or two of such varieties as King Arthur, Sunnyside, Rosemarie Pfitzer, Mozart, Pelegrina, Southern Cross, Dorothy Dow, Solveig, D. A. Hay, Star of Bethlehem, and the new giant, Miss New Zealand. (Bulblets of this one not listed but we may part with a few if listed by any other grower.)

About 90% of this list are the large, Exhibition sorts. There are only five Primulinus varieties in the entire list and these have exceptionally clean colors and fair size, easily outranking other small flowering sorts. The dozen or so Primulinus Grandiflorus are mostly the largest in their class, several of them as large as the largest Exhibition sorts. By simple analysis of the number of stars (*), daggers (†) and double daggers (‡) appearing in the descriptions (see later full explanation), you are readily able to visualize the size of the individual floret, the number of them open at once and the approximate total number of buds on the flower spike.

We list only the outstanding *first* prize winners of the last two years in national and other major gladiolus exhibitions around the world. While there are always a few "world beaters" in process of propagation which have not yet found their way into the shows, our catalog expresses much by its silent exclusion of many highly "tooted" sorts. Upon inquiry we will gladly discuss any variety excluded.



Does the N R A affect you as a bulb buyer? Read and see. Perhaps you have signed the N R A consumer's pledge or by signing the N R A for your own industry either tacitly or otherwise pledged yourself to buy from those supporting it.

We have signed the blanket code because the Gladiolus Industry is momentarily pushed aside to make way for the creation of more important codes affecting bare necessities of life. Already about 80% of the nation's industries are operating under codes containing rules for fair competition and making their non-observance a crime, punishable under federal law.

The very ease of propagation of the gladiolus has defeated the Gladiolus Industry in its attempt to sell bulbs above cost of production. You amateur buyers make no attempt to buy baby narcissus or baby tulip bulbs. But, because the gladiolus usually gives some bloom from small sized bulbs and not infrequently even from bulblets and because, years ago, some depression caused American growers to offer planting stock at retail. This industrial ailment has not extended beyond Canada.

We have helped organize (1933) the National Commercial Gladiolus Growers Association, which, we believe, will become that body of representative employers which will draft the tentative code of fair competition for the industry. It is entirely possible that, when the matter is finally reached, the sale of small bulbs and bulblets may be confined strictly to bona fide, accredited commercial gladiolus growers. It is also possible that extra count, which runs the net price of a variety below a given minimum retail price, may be ruled out, affecting particularly the cheaper sorts. If the Gladiolus Code is made an appendage to the Nurserymen's Code, it may easily come into enforcement long before this short selling season is over.

FOREIGN ORIGINATIONS

Foreign originations must be withheld from sale by our growers who import them, for a period of at least two years, under the regulations of the federal Bureau of Plant Quarantine which makes actual inspection of the stock twice a year to make sure no disease has appeared before permitting the bulbs to be disseminated.

This is the reason the new, foreign sorts, among them a few winning the coveted Awards of Merit and First Class Certificates, are slower than American sorts in arriving at the U. S. shows. Some growers import most all the new ones to make sure of including the best and offer the whole lot for sale soon as released. Of course, many

of these are no better than our best American sorts. On the other hand, many of our largest florets come from Europe. Scotland has given us Queen Mary and a lot of long spikes carrying medium sized florets. Canada has given us Picardy and other good ones. Australia and New Zealand have given us Miss New Zealand, Marmora, Sunnyside and other fine, large sorts with a maximum number open. In fact, in Australia and New Zealand it is a waste of time to bring a spike to the shows bearing less than ten to twelve florets open and expect to win a first prize.

OUR CUSTOMERS WIN

In the greatest National Show in the history of the American Gladiolus Society, held in the Cleveland Public Auditorium, 1931, in the Advanced Amateur Division, our customers won 118 points to 55 by all others, or 68% of them all, also the Achievement Award for the Division.

Even in the National Show, at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1932, our customers again won 53% of all points awarded to the Advanced Amateurs and one of them won the Achievement Award for the Division.

In the same National Show at Pittsburgh our Junior customers won 87½% of all the points awarded in the Junior Division, winning also the Achievement Award covering both the Novice and Junior Divisions, disclosing the fact that even the kids know Evans' quality bulbs.

The reasons we have pictured our own prize awards are:

1. Practically all our prize winning blooms were from medium sized bulbs planted closely in the open field in process of growing into large young bulbs for you to buy now.
2. Because not even the greatest seed and bulb houses in America, with their scores of acres of bloom, could duplicate or surpass so enviable a record.
3. Because it is unquestionable evidence that our stock is healthy, free of insect pests and composed of First Prize winning quality varieties.
4. All these awards are confined to those we won at the two National Shows, two Mahoning Society Shows, 1931 and 1932 and the Ohio Show of 1932.

We have considered the excellent cartoon, drawn by one of our customers who knows his Magna Blancas, and the several spike illustrations of more interest to you than further medals, ribbons and silver vases, won in 1933, so just brief mention will be made here.



Our landmark. Visitors welcome blooming time.

Located on the east side of S. O. M. Center Road (State Highway 91), second farm south of North Miles Road, Solon, Ohio.

At the National Show, 1933, we made some fine winnings in the section for recent introductions. At the Ohio Show, 1933, we again won the silver medal for our commercial collection display and, of course, we repeated our common performance of winning the most points in the three spike Exhibition classes. At the Mahoning Show, 1933, we won the Exhibition, Primulinus Grandiflorus and Primulus seedling awards and the \$50.00 silver vase for the Champion Seedling with a ruffled beauty you will hear more about some day.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

A few suggestions may help.

Use plain containers, avoiding top-heavy sorts. Yellows or any of the pinks in green containers. Light pink in blue. Lavender and salmon pink in cream. Reds and scarlets in black. Smokies in gray. Violets and purples in yellow. White, cream or any color in silver, pewter or clear glass.

Give every spike freedom of space, hardly touching its neighbor, if at all.

Shorten stems only to accomplish a definite purpose.

Of course, any of the varieties in any particular color class, being tints and shades of the same color, combine harmoniously. Assorted light and dark violets are stunning.

In combinations of color keep the dark low and central.

Separated by whites or creams the most difficult colors will lose their power to clash.

With several spikes of a variety having a throat marking, add a few of the color of such marking (thus — to a bouquet of Senorita add a few Scarlet Bedder).

Many blotched and smoky sorts are complete harmonies in themselves.

Combine complementary colors, red with blue and green, violet and purple with yellow.

If other foliage is desired use Cedar, Artemesia Silver King, Gypsophila Bristol Fairy, Maiden Hair Fern. The last two are particularly good with the smaller glads. Try light pinks, white or cream with Artemesia Silver King in blue container.

If other flowers are desired in combination, use Delphinium, Liatris, Lilies, Buddleia. The latter, like dahlias, last better if a few inches of the stem is first placed in hot water for a minute or two, depending on the woodiness of the stem. Try scarlets with tritomas, orange sorts with Marigold Guinea Gold. Try white and cream gladiolus with pale blue delphinium. Popularity of whites and creams is increasing by leaps and bounds, both in flowers and in house furnishings.

INSECT PESTS AND BULB DISEASES

This subject, fortunately, has again become relatively unimportant to the well informed, who have learned that simple, preventative measures are better than complicated and sometimes ineffective curative measures.

Likely, your bulbs are clean and need none of these treatments, but we are presenting this information for those who may need it.

Inspect your bulbs before planting. If doubtful looking, remove entire husk, though the husk does function to ward off from the planted bulb frost, fungus diseases, grubs and wire worms. A few specks of disease spots, wire worm injury or scab may be gouged out without the slightest harm to the plant provided the bulb retains a good eye and root base. Cutting out these segments only cuts away that much food to start off the new plant. Best dust the cut surface with powdered charcoal. Next best common sulphur or at least dry until bleeding stops before planting. You may do these things any time during the storage period, too.

A plump bulb of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter has plenty food to start production of a show specimen spike. If the bulb is 2 inches or more in diameter it may have two or more prominent eyes or sprouts, indicating that it will make as many stalks and spikes. Now this one bulb cannot be expected to make two or more spikes of the same show specimen quality it would produce if held to a single eye and spike. If you want to bring renewed youth and vigor to your bulbs and beat the other fellow, just disbud the bulb, i.e., gouge out all eyes except the most prominent one, just as you gouged out the little specks of scab or disease, dusting as before.

In the hot, dry season of 1930, rather generally across the northern and eastern states and southern Canada, a small thrips insect which had theretofore been too few in number to cause enough damage to blooms to warrant active steps towards their elimination, multiplied greatly, as did most other insects.

Many growers, unaware even of the nature of the damage to their blooms, attributed it to the dry soil and wilting heat and carelessly left the foliage on their bulbs when dug and otherwise allowed the thrips to fly, blow, crawl or shake onto the bulbs, bringing them into storage where they proceeded to feed on the bulbs, leaving russet brown spots wherever they were able to penetrate and laying eggs right in the tissue of the bulbs. There the eggs hatch and start further life cycles if the place of storage is above 50 degrees or, if under 50, remain unhatched until perhaps the heat of June or July reaches down to the planted bulb. If

infested thus the young remain inside the crevices of the plant, substantially out of reach of insect sprays.

Unfortunately, the first light infestation from without usually comes late in the season, perhaps not even injuring the latest blooms and escapes notice. By getting a few introduced into your storage and then not using any control methods, you face a possible total loss of the next year's bloom.

Some growers took measures to kill the insects which got into their bulbs in storage but failed to kill the eggs and unwittingly helped disseminate them about the country.

Your neighbor may get some of these bulbs and spread his crop of thrips over your lot. For your own protection, tell him how to rid his bulbs of the pesky thrips or, better still, *give us his name and address and we will inform him.*

For several years we have been among the foremost disseminators of information relating to this subject in numerous publications in U. S. and Canada, firm in the belief that — the sooner discussed, the sooner eliminated.

Probably a hard winter without too much snow, will again make the gladiolus the only "fool proof" flower to grow. Meanwhile, if any glad thrips have reached your locality, you need only give your glad bulbs and plants their share of the attention you have always been devoting to spraying your roses, dahlias, asters and vegetables and to caring for the wintering of tubers, shrubs and tender perennials.

There are many kinds of thrips. We have always had thrips of one sort or another on corn husks, grapes, oats, onions, lilies, peonies, iris, field daisies and the like. Some of them do occasional consequential damage to the plant giving them their common name ("oat thrips," etc.) Others may feed upon pollen only and never do noticeable damage. A few thrips other than the so called "glad thrips" may migrate upon your gladiolus with little or no damage.

The male "glad thrips" is about 1-16th inch long, female both larger and longer. Male has five cream colored bands around its body, the female a broader band above but none below. End of body of male is rounded, that of female a rather pointed, saw-like appendage. Main body color of both a black brown. Four stages, adult, egg, larva, pupa. The young are without wings, considerably smaller and lemon yellow. A generation develops in about 20 days at 70 degrees and in but 12 days at 80 degrees. Since they secrete themselves in the leaf sheath, one has to examine his plants very carefully or a severe infestation may come upon them before he is aware. The U. S. Department Entomology is profoundly of the belief that, in northern

climates, at least, there is but a very small fraction of over-wintering of the thrips in the field, in the ground not at all but almost entirely on bulbs in storage.

Every precaution you can take to keep the thrips from falling, blowing, flying or crawling upon the dug bulb should be taken. We can think of nothing worse than bringing the bulbs with their tops still on into a warm place of storage, if the plants were even but lightly infested.

As soon after digging as your bulbs are fairly well dried, use the common NAPTHALENE FLAKES treatment. It is safe both to the user and to the bulbs, during their dormant period of storage, even when an overdosage is used, provided the bulbs are fairly well dried. One ounce, sprinkled on each 100 large bulbs or equivalent in bulk of smaller sizes, is sufficient if bulbs are stored in closed bottom container. If screen bottom or in onion sacks, double the amount. Will kill insects promptly and gases will continue for several weeks, killing the larvae as soon as hatched. But note they will not hatch under 50 degrees. Do not cover the bulbs as evaporation takes place constantly and to prevent it will make the bulbs first damp, then mouldy, then susceptible to rot and diseases. Applying the flakes in a closed paper bag is safe for a few weeks if bulbs be dry, since some moisture can escape. If the flakes have not entirely evaporated by the time little root knobs and eye sprouts emerge, showing bulb is no longer dormant, shake out any remaining. Do not use any napthalene in the trench at planting time since it is safe only to the dormant bulb.

Perhaps the most practical method of gassing large quantities of bulbs (if there is any sign of thrips infestation), making a complete kill of both the insect and the eggs in but 24 hours, is the ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE 75% — CARBON TETRA-CHLORIDE 25% mixture. Many large growers have used this method satisfactorily. However, anything but strict attention to the rules of this method may result in damage to your bulbs. Some amateurs, non-attentive to details, have damaged their bulbs by careless calculations. You need 1 oz. to 5 cu. ft. or 14 lbs. to 1000 cu. ft. Write to me for detailed instructions (have a few hundred printed) and write for prices (10 lb. tin is minimum purchase) to The Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp., 30 East 42nd St., New York City.

LYE treatment. Tests by the U. S. Dept. Ent. have proven the lye solution, commonly advocated in the northwest and elsewhere, to be little more effective than plain, cold water, not even making a complete kill of the insects, let alone the eggs. And you understand these thrips just make guinea pigs look like 4th rate novices when it comes to raising a family.

HOT WATER treatment. An easy method if you have but a small quantity of bulbs and an accurate thermometer. Preferably at planting time as it tends to shorten the dormant period. U. S. Dept. Ent. advises you can get a 100% kill of both insect and eggs by merely covering the bulbs with hot water at about 115 degrees F. for 20 minutes. Harmless to the bulbs if you keep under 122 degrees and ineffective if allowed to go below 112. Keep at 115 by adding hot water as needed.

Probably the best method of checking bulb diseases is to soak the bulbs (unhusked, O K) 7 hrs. or overnight, night before planting in a CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (mercuric chloride) solution. This process will also kill thrips and their eggs but remember soaking processes are only advisable just before planting. Dissolve 1 oz. of the powder first in a little hot water, then pour into 7½ gal. of water, preferably above 60 degrees. This must be poured into a non-metal container, such as a crock, wooden pail or tub. No difference if bulbs are then planted wet or dry. Varieties kept separate in cloth bags. Solution weakens with use, so replenish at least ½ if used again. Safe to the hands but this solution is a deadly poison and must be used and disposed of with extreme care.

Our bulbs get the napthalene treatment a week or two after digging, the Ethylene gassing late January and the corrosive sublimate before planting. Advertising "treated" bulbs means little unless you know the method used and when last used.

If thrips appear on your plants they must be controlled before the bud spikes emerge from the foliage. Watch for any silvery gray streaks on the foliage. If permitted to increase unmolested they will extract juices from the buds resulting in a burned appearance, they will eat streaks of color off the petals even before they unfold and if they unfold at all, the petals may crimp up their edges and dry to a dull brown. Even the young, lemon colored thrips may do this damage to the bud so it is important to kill such adult thrips as may arrive before they lay eggs, also because the young have the bad habit of staying inside the bud and crevices of the plant where they are hard to reach with insecticides. The silvery gray (feeding) streaks on the foliage, in badly infested cases, turn brown, stopping both plant and bulb growth.

A modification of the Canadian Dept. formula by the U. S. Dept. of Entomology of 1 rounded tablespoon of Paris Green, 2 lbs. of brown sugar, to 3 gal. of water, kept agitated and wetting the entire leaf surface is a bit expensive for large plots, moreover, it often burns the lower leaf or two, necessitating cutting spike higher in such event to allow foliage to mature the bulb.

ROTOTOX

The Penetrol spray made with Rotenone and Pyrethrum, containing also Acetone and Ethylene Dichloride, in fact a full 90% of active ingredients.

We have been investigating the value of the new insecticide called "Rototox" with a view to its substitution for all home-made, assembled formulas, as a complete spray in itself for all general purposes and for gladiolus in particular. The results are almost too amazing to be readily believed. Let doubters try it and be convinced. Perhaps you have already seen the article by Dr. Roark, of the Dept. of Agriculture, who considers Rotenone (derived from derris or cube root) one of the most effective insecticides available, being fifteen times as effective as nicotine and thirty times as effective as arsenate of lead.

Rototox, while so deadly to insects, is non-poisonous and perfectly harmless to humans, animals and plants and fruit and vegetables sprayed with Rototox may be eaten with perfect safety within 24 hrs. after spraying. The Rotenone acts as a stomach poison to insects as long as it remains on the plant, while the Pyrethrum acts as contact insecticide. Penetrol (oxidized petroleum hydrocarbon, sulfonated) is a carrier, spreader and activator. It is neither acid nor alkaline nor caustic, so the rotenone and pyrethrum are held in perfect suspension, without precipitation or disintegration, thus making no disfiguring sediment to mar or injure the most delicate foliage or petals. It causes the formula to emulsify as readily and completely in cold, hard water as in warm, soft water. These are the reasons why Penetrol is known as the best spreader for carrying the formula into the crevices of the plant, an extremely desirable feature for the control of thrips.

At gal. prices, various concentrations (the strongest for thrips) of Rototox cost but from 1 to 4c per gal. of spray. It has already become popular for greenhouse use and is cheap enough for use on large acreages of gladiolus, dahlias, perennials, evergreens, truck crops, etc.

You can get what you need promptly, by parcel post prepaid, at distributor's prices (no doubt they are subject to change without notice), Rototox per trial oz. \$.35; per pt. (16 oz.) \$1.75; per qt. \$3.00; per gal. \$8.00 from the East Williston Distributing Co., 81 E. Yale St., East Williston, L. I., N. Y.

PRICES

We try to quote prices at once as low as those of other reputable gladiolus specialists, dissolving all complicated discounts and periodic price reductions into a simple, lowest price possible and yet take all known precautions to supply healthy and pest free bulbs.

Cash orders entitle the buyer to instant segregation and protection of their stock until proper time for delivery.

Our practice of overcounting and/or inclusion of samples equal or superior to sorts purchased, and of oversizing the smaller sizes when stocks permit, never fails to more than equalize any price fluctuations that may develop. A grower is known by the customers he keeps.

TERMS OF SALE

Cash with order.

Delivery prepaid in U. S. Gladiolus shipments in March and early April, dahlias in late April and May unless desired otherwise.

Delivery prepaid to Canada and other countries in the Postal Union, except that purchases at 100 rate prices should add at rate 50c per 100 for Large size and 20c per 100 for Medium sized bulbs; other sizes prepaid. Canadian purchasers must enclose with order the Mailing Label secured from the Secretary of Destructive Insect & Pest Act Advisory Board, Dept. of Agric., Ottawa, Ont.

Foreign remittances may be made payable to our order direct or at National City Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, by International Money Order or New York Bank Draft payable in U. S. dollars, thus making extraordinary savings in exchange. Be sure to enclose Mailing Permit Label if required by your country.

Replacement or refund purchase price any bulb, root, plant or seed that does not prove true to name or does not arrive in condition herein represented.

No substitutions will be made.

Orders received until planting but subject to stock being unsold. Order early. Our selling season is very short.

Gladiolus, 12 sold at 10 rate; 6 at 5 rate; 25 at 100 rate; 250 at 1000 rate. Blts. any amount at rate offered.

OUR KEY SYSTEM A GREAT AID TO SELECTION

Varieties are grouped by color classification for your convenience of comparison and selection.

Varieties are critically described. Naturally, in a list such as this, consequential faults are few, nevertheless, attention is called to them. Show dates and references are to *first prizes* only. Room to mention but few. Symposium ratings refer only to those last published.

For seven years our variety descriptions have been praised generously, for the accurate visualization of the size of individual floret, the number open at one time, the total bud length of the flower spike, the prominence of markings, etc., made possible by the use of stars, daggers and other hieroglyphics.

We will tell you the size florets to expect, a * indicating large florets $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, ** indicating $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches and *** indicating extreme size 6 to 8 inches.

We explain the relative quantity of marking, + indicating with *obvious* markings, i. e., so evident as to arrest attention and — indicating without *obvious* marking.

We do not list varieties incapable of holding five florets open at one time. There are thousands of such varieties. We employ † to indicate many open (6-8) and †† to indicate an extreme number (9-16). If the total of open florets and buds make an unusually long spike, we indicate with a double dagger ‡ (15-18) and extreme ‡‡ (19-30).

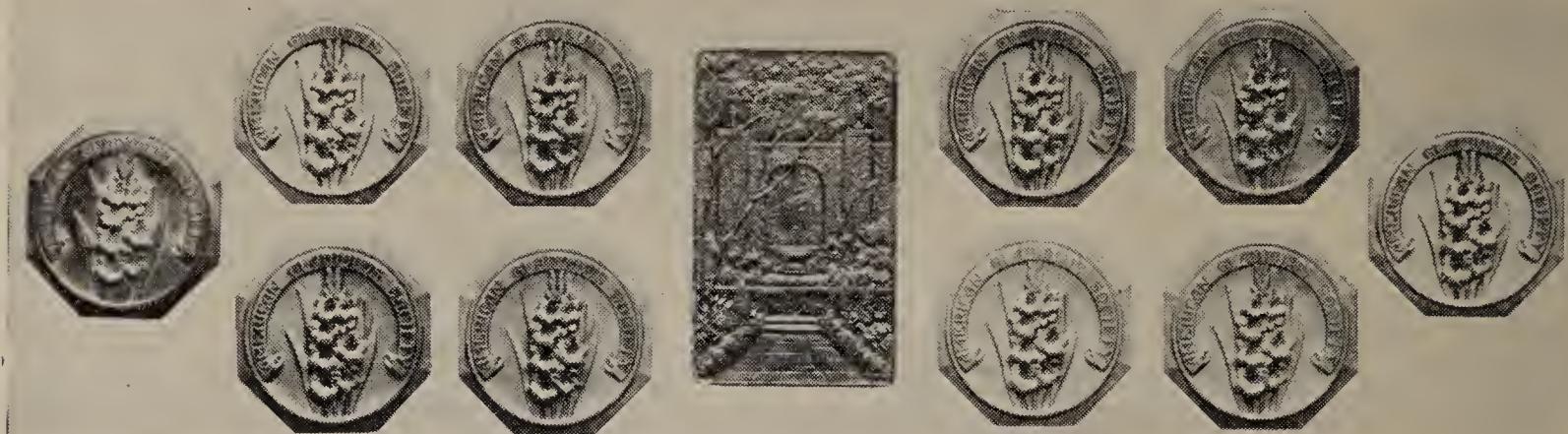
We furnish the approximate blooming dates of varieties in this locality, checked to the best of our ability from experience of many years. Number after name indicates days from planting to blooming of large size bulb (L). Medium size (M) usually seven to ten days later. Dates not guaranteed since subject to change by excessive heat, moisture, drought, differing soil fertility and other conditions.

We furnish sound bulbs free from disease or thrips infestation. The large bulbs have just arrived for the first time to such size, with two years of growth from bulblet. Older bulbs and those produced by division from other bulbs do not make the best exhibition blooms. A large bulb forced to that size from a bulblet in one year's growth is appreciably inferior, too. Grown with ample field irrigation. If you paid our electric power bill you would have a better understanding of that. We have no M bulbs that should have grown to L (an old bulb though M in size). Plenty such on the market, cheap, unirrigated bulbs. They will throw weak spikes and propagate as poorly.

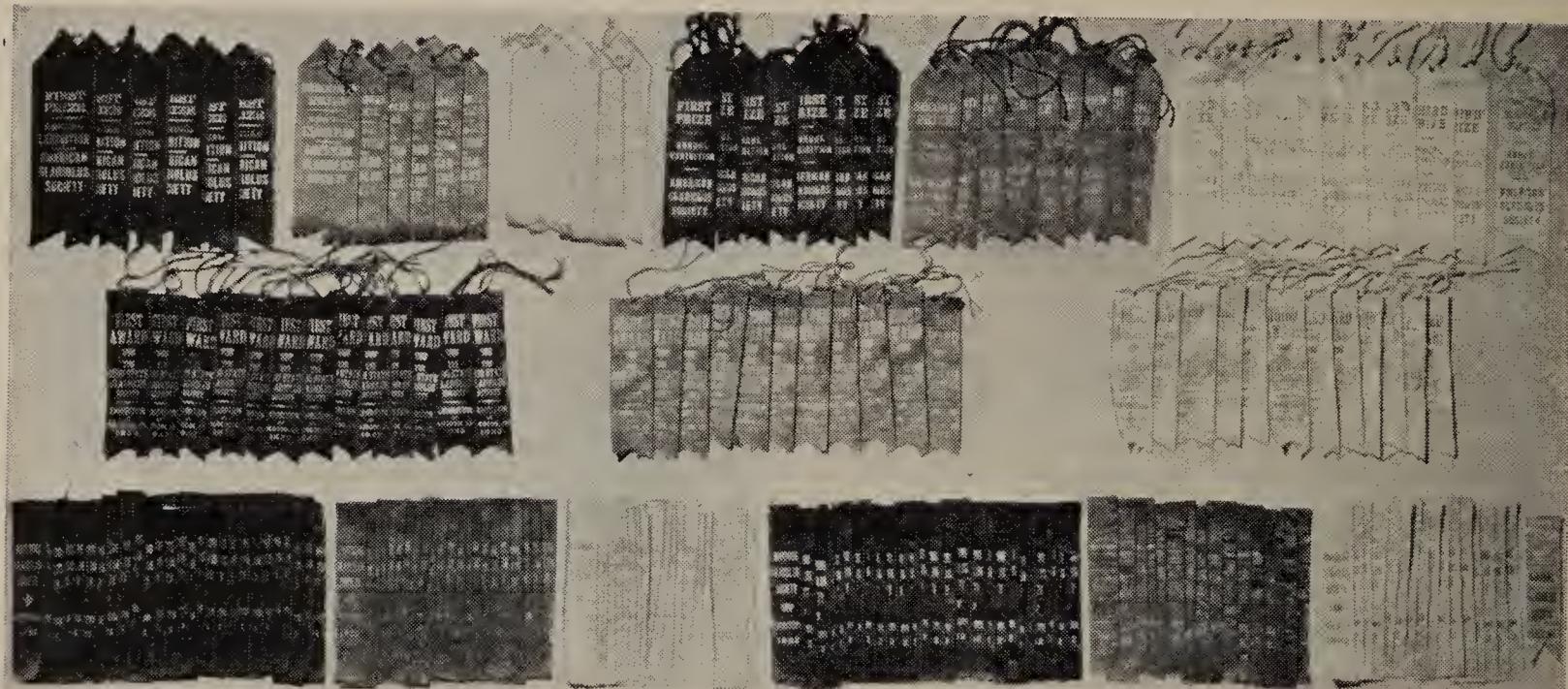
Abbreviations: L large bulb $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. up.
M medium size bulb $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$. S small bulb $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$. Blts. bulblets. Pr., Primulinus.
P. G., Primulinus Grandiflorus. A. G. S., American Gladiolus Society. Ohio, Ohio Gladiolus Society. Mah., Mahoning Gladiolus Society. C. G. S. (Canadian). B. G. S. (British). E. Bay (California G. S.). San Leandro (The largest flower show on western coast). A. M., Award of Merit. F. C. C., First Class Certificate.



Rosemarie Pfitzer



One Gold, seven Sterling, two Bronze, all American Gladiolus Society Medals and the American Home Achievement Medal, all won in the following shows — American G. S. '31, '32, Mahoning G. S. '31, '32 and Ohio State G. S. '32.



16 Prize Ribbons won A. G. S. (national) '31. — 29 Prizes, A. G. S. (national) '32
36 Prizes, Ohio State G. S., '32
67 Prizes, Mahoning G. S. '31 58 Prizes, Mahoning G. S. '32



Trophies won in two years only, in the five major shows, two national, one state, two regional, as mentioned above, including the Home Sav. & Loan \$50. Seedling Trophy (2nd from left, lower), A. G. S. Achievement Trophy for most points won in national "open to all" division (3rd from left, lower), Seabrook Perpetual Challenge Trophy for most artistic basket (containing Coryphees) in national show (center) and the S. M. Antisdale Sterling Seedling Trophy (2nd from right, lower).

1933 GLADIOLUS

Priced per each. 12 bulbs sold at 10 rate. 6 at 5
rate. 25 at 100 rate. Blts., any amt.

INDEX OF VARIETIES TO COLOR CLASS

Aflame, Scarlet
Aida, Dark Violet
Albatros, White
Amador, Scarlet
Amethyst, Rose Pink
Apricot Glow, Buff
Ave Maria, Light Violet
Bagdad, Smoky
Betty Nuthall, Orange
Blue Danube, Light Violet
Blue Peacock, Dark Violet
Blue Triumphator, Light Violet
Canberra, Yellow
Catherine Coleman, Salmon Pink
Charles Dickens, Purple
Commander Koehl, Red
Copper Bronze, Orange
Coronado, White
Coryphe, Light Pink
D. A. Hay, Light Pink
Dora Gill, Rose Pink
Dorothy Dow, Smoky
Dr. F. E. Bennett, Scarlet
Dr. Moody, Lavender
Duna, Buff
Emile Aubrun, Smoky
Florence Hubler, Light Pink
Frank J. McCoy, Pure Pink
G. J. Mackay, Scarlet
Gate of Heaven, Yellow
General Kuroki, Rose
Gloriana, Salmon Pink
Gold Eagle, Yellow
Golden Dream, Yellow
Golden Frills, Yellow
Grand Slam, Orange
H. G. Wells, Rose Red
Happy Thought, Orange
Heavenly Blue, Light Violet

Hyacinth, Light Pink
Janet, Smoky
Jean du Tailles, Salmon Pink
Joh. S. Bach, Salmon Pink
Jubilee, Lavender
King Arthur, Lavender
Kunderd's Yellow Wonder, Yel.
Longfellow, Pure Pink
Louis von Beethoven, Red
Loyalty, Yellow
La Paloma, Orange
Lavender Delight, Lavender
Magna Blanca, Cream
Maid of Orleans, Cream
Mammoth White, White
Maoriland, Smoky
Margaret Fulton, Salmon Pink
Marmora, Smoky
Marocco, Dark Red
Mars, Purple
Mary Elizabeth, Cream
Mary Frey, Lavender
Mary Jane, Rose Pink
Merced, Orange
Mexican Fire Opal, Orange
Mildred Louise, Salmon Pink
Minuet, Lavender
Miss Des Moines, Lavender
Miss New Zealand, Pure Pink
Molly Burnham, Light Pink
Moorish King, Dark Red
Mother Machree, Smoky
Mozart, Purple
Mr. Fred'k Christ, Light Pink
Mr. W. H. Phipps, Salmon Pink
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Salmon Pk.
Mrs. F. E. Bennett, White
Mrs. H. Bromley Ambler, Orange
Mrs. H. M. Whitcomb, Pure Pink
Mrs. Leon Douglas, Salmon Pink

Mrs. P. W. Sisson, Light Pink
Mrs. Van Konynenburg, Lt. Violet
Orange Butterfly, Orange
Orange Queen, Orange
Orange Wonder, Orange
Osalin, Salmon Pink
Our Selection, Smoky
Patricia Carter, Light Pink
Pauline Kunderd, Rose Pink
Pearl of California, Pure Pink
Pelegrina, Dark Violet
Pfitzer's Triumph, Scarlet
Picardy, Salmon Pink
Pride of Wanakah, Rose Pink
Primrose Princess, Yellow
Queen Mary, Blush White
Rammesses, Purple
Red Phipps, Red
Resplendent, Light Pink
Rita Beck, Light Pink
Rosemarie Pfitzer, Blush-White
Ruffled Gold, Yellow
Ruffolace, White
Salbach's Orchid, Rose Pink
Salbach's Pink, Salmon Pink
Scarlet Bedder, Scarlet
Seestern, Salmon Pink
Senorita, Orange
Solveig, Blush White
Southern Cross, Red
Star of Bethlehem, White
Sunnyside, Rose Pink
Tainui, Orange
Taurus, Purple
The Orchid, Lavender
Thomas A. Edison, Dark Red
Tobersun, Yellow
Veilchenblau, Dark Violet
White Butterfly, White
White Giant, White

LAVENDER

DR. MOODY 93 days *—†† Clear lavender. Well placed florets. Does not have the bad flecking habit and occasional crooking of Berty Snow, 1st, Ohio, '33. **L** \$.06(100,\$4.00) **M**.04(100,2.50) **S**.02(100,1.25) **Blts** (100,.15)

JUBILEE 95 ***—††‡ Clear lavender florets easily up to 7½ inches. Often largest flower in the shows. Our 1st Mah., '31. N. E. G. S. '33. **L**.12(100,8.00) **M**.06(100,5.00) **S**.03(100,2.00) **Blts** (100,.50)

KING ARTHUR 85 **—† Very deep toned lavender. Only 4-5 open at one time. Large, ruffled florets with crease thru center of each petal. Leathery substance. **L**.75 **M**.50 **S**.25 **Blts**.05

LAVENDER DELIGHT 93 *—††‡ Here is a new lavender, a bit lighter and more brilliant than Minuet and making the longest flowerhead and spike of the various lavenders offered. Our 1st, A.G.S. '33. **L**.45(100,25.00) **M**.30(100,15.00) **S**.15 (100,7.00) **Blts** (100,2.00)

MARY FREY 82 *+† Lilac, rosy lavender, blotched deeper. Colors of Mrs. F. C. Peters but double size and 3 weeks earlier. **L**.05(100,3.00) **M**.03 (100,2.00) **S**(100,1.00) **Blts** (100,.10-pt 1.25)

MINUET 98 *—†† Clear, blue cast lavender. 1st, A.G.S. last 5 yrs. Our 1st, Mah. '32. Voted by A.G.S. best lavender and best glad, all colors. Voted best lavender C.G.S. and N.E.G.S., last symposiums. 1st, A.G.S., C.G.S., N.E.G.S., Mah., N.D., Wash., San Leandro, Ohio, all '33. One of Ohio's outstanding originations. Nothing cheap about it except its price. **L.06(100,4.00)** **M.03(100,2.00)** **Blts (100,.10)**

MISS DES MOINES 99 *—†‡ Glistening, clear lavender, clear yellow throat. True harmony of color and excellent substance. A.G.S. '31, Ohio Fair '32. 6-10 open on stiff spike. **L.12(100,8.00)** **Blts (100,.50)**

THE ORCHID P.G. 85 — Orchid type lavender. Laciniated. Very decorative in bowls or corsage, a single floret being readily mistaken for an orchid. A.G.S., '31, '32, '33. Our 1st Mah. '32. So many want assorted sizes for blooms entire season, will include 50 **S** with every order for both 25 **L** and 25 **M**. **L.06(100,4.00)** **M.03(100,2.00)** **S(100,.75)** **Blts (100,.10-pt1.00)**

WHITE

ALBATROS 82 **—†‡ Clear, snow white. Very tall. Voted best white, A.G.S. and Canadian symposiums. Amateur sweepstakes Ohio '32. Our 1sts, A.G.S., Ohio and Mah., all '32. Also our 1st, nearest pure white, A.G.S. '32. Ohio Fair '32. 1st Class Certif., British G.S. First year popularly priced. 1st, A.G.S., Ohio, Wash., Winnipeg, all '33. **L.12(100,8.00)** **M.06(100,4.00)** **S.03(100,2.00)** **Blts (100,.60)**

CORONADO 98 ***+† Milky white. Lacy, purple throat. Heavily ruffled. A.G.S. '31. Our 1st Mah. '32, Ohio '33. **L.07(100,5.00)** **M.04(100,2.50)** **S.02(100,1.25)**

MAMMOTH WHITE 94 ***—† Clear white. Big winner in western shows. 6-10 open. Largest white but substance not equal to that of Albatros or White Giant. C.G.S., Wash., E. Bay, all '32. **L.10(100,7.50)** **Blts (100,.75)**

MRS. F. E. BENNETT 90 *+† Clean white with striking, solid purple blotch. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L.15(100,10.00)** **M.08(100,5.50)** **S.04(100,2.50)** **Blts (100,.50)**

RUFFOLACE P.G. 78 —† Clear white. Heavily ruffled and laciniated. Some growers offer a strain of this variety only slightly ruffled and laciniated. Medium height. Our most laciniated (all colors) Mah. '31. Our 1st Mah. '32. **L.07(100,5.00)** **M.04(100,3.00)** **S(100,1.00)** **Blts (100,.10)**

STAR OF BETHLEHEM 90 ***—†‡ Just released. Pure snow white with tinge of cream in throat. 6-8 enormous florets open at once, loosely but well arranged on very long, wiry stems. F. C. C. Haarlem '33. See illustration, and try to visualize this immense spike on a scale of lower floret to exceed 6 inches! Buds like candlesticks. **L2.50** **M1.50** **S1.00** **Blts (10,2.50)**



Star of Bethlehem

WHITE BUTTERFLY Pr. 76—‡ Tall spike of airily placed florets, white, shading into cream. Unexcelled in tip work and wedding corsage, harmonizing with most everything. Worthy of several plantings to extend the cutting season. N.D., N.E.G.S. and Mah., all '33. L.05(100, 3.00) Blts (100,.10)

WHITE GIANT 100 **—†† The "Madonna Lily" gladiolus. Long, lily like, pointed petals. Pure waxy white. Stiff, straight spike, all open at once. Exceptional substance but so slow a propagator few large growers will take the patience to grow a stock. We have been offering it on alternate years. L.05 M.03

CREAM

MAGNA BLANCA 95 ***—††† Huge, clear ivory with vivid creamy yellow throat. Immense florets with long, pointed petals. 6 open making a handsome spike set in airy fashion on a slim, wiry stem anywhere from 5 to 6½ feet high! A wedding decoration supreme. Certain to become popular for massive decorations. Calif. '31, C.G.S. '31, Our 1st Ohio '32, Ohio '33. L.15 M.10 S.05 Blts (100,.35)

MAID OF ORLEANS P. G. 89 *—‡ Milky white, light cream throat. Fine cut flower habits. A.M. British R.H.S., F.C.C. Haarlem, N.E.G.S. '32, '33, A.G.S. '33, Wash. '33. L.35 M.25 S.15 Blts (100,2.00)

MARY ELIZABETH 105 *—††‡ Pure, opaque white with strong, rich, creamy yellow throat. Beautifully ruffled. Thick, waxy substance. Ideal habits for cutting. We predict a meteoric rise into popular favor for this one, too. N.Y. '31, N.E.G.S. '31. L.50 M.35 S.20 Blts (100,1.50)

BUFF

APRICOT GLOW P. G. 85 —†‡ Clear, buff apricot. Very tall. Good cutting sort. A.G.S. '31, '32. A.M., B.G.S. '32, N.E.G.S. and Mah. '33. L.04 (100,2.50) M.02(100,1.25) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10)

DUNA 90 *—‡ Clear, soft, light, pinky buff, bit yellow at base. Back of petals a shade darker. 5-6 open on medium tall spike. A.G.S. '32. L.1.60 M.80 S.50 Blts (10,1.00)

BLUSH WHITE

QUEEN MARY (Mair) 93 *—††† Pale, creamy white, petals edged faintly rose pink. Effect, blush white. Bit ruffled. 12 open. The best of the Mair (Scotland) introductions. A.G.S. '31. Sweepstakes, N.E.G.S. '32 and '33, Mah. '33, Winnipeg '33. Voted 2nd best glad, all colors, Australia and fourth, N.E.G.S. Illustration on front cover. L.40 M.30 S.20 Blts (10,.30)

ROSEMARIE PFITZER **—††† Very light pink with faint flecks of creamy hue. Slightly ruffled. Round, "inverted" type florets (single lip, top petal back). Pfitzer's claim that it makes the best spike of all his introductions appears more than justified, for it is of exquisite beauty, very delicate in appearance yet of excellent substance and texture. Scarce. A.M., Haarlem and Amsterdam, N.E.G.S. '33. Our 1st, A.G.S. '33. Illustration, page 9 shows the sort of spike you may expect from S bulbs. L.1.50 M.1.00 S.50 Blts .10

SOLVEIG 102 ***—‡ An immense white, very slightly tinted creamy blush, bit of rose deep in throat. Excellent substance. Only 5 open but these are so big, opening flat as a plate and with so little diminution in size up the spike that one would hardly ask for more. Lightly ruffled. One of but two varieties, in the last 16 yrs., to receive A.G.S.'s highest award, First Class Certificate, '31. Championship spike, Minn. '32. L18.00 S12.00 Blts .75

LIGHT PINK

CORYPHEE 87 **—†† Spectacular, waxy, light pink. Lighter throat. Sometimes lightly mottled deeper pink. Tall. Occasionally crooks but well worth the bother of staking. N.E.G.S. votes this best Light Pink. It was 2nd in the '32 plebiscite, Royal Horticultural Soc., Victoria. Clearest pink, A.G.S. '32. With an immense basket of 50 spikes we won, A.G.S. '32. the coveted 3 ft. silver Seabrook Perpetual Trophy (see cut) for the Most Artistic Basket. F.C.C., B.G.S. '32, Calif. '33, Champ., Wash. '33. L.07 (100,5.00) M.04(100,2.50) S.02(100,1.25)

D. A. HAY 98 *—††† A bright shade of light pink not to be found elsewhere in this color group. Blending well into a large, white throat. 10 or more open. Spike ensemble about perfect. Champ. bloom two shows, N.Z., Champ over a larger spike of Picardy, Winnipeg, '32. C.G.S. '33. L.50 Blts .50

FLORENCE HUBLER 110 —‡ Light pink and cream. Colors of Mrs. Dr. Norton but grows stronger, much taller and makes healthy bulbs. L.1.50 M.1.00 S.75 Blts .10

HYACINTH 95 ***—†‡ Very delicate shell pink, lemon lip, bit of mauve deep in throat. 6-7 inch florets, 8-10 open. A good Australian variety and possibly the only one able to dispute the throne with Mr. Fred'k Christ. L.75 M.50 S.25 Blts (10,.50)

MOLLY BURNHAM 100 *—†† Glistening, pale cameo shell pink, slightly yellow toned on lip. No streaks or mottling. Scarce. L.3.50 M.2.00

MR. FREDERICK CHRIST 110 ***—††† Beautiful combination of light LaFrance pink and yellow. One of the highest priced glads of all time, now, first year popularly priced. Of finest habits though blts. none too plentiful. A.D.S. '31, E.Bay '32, A.M. Royal Hort. Soc. of Victoria '32. Our 1st Mah. '32, Am. Ohio '32, Sweepstakes Ohio Fair '32. Sweepstakes Ballarat '32. San Leandro '33. L.20 M.15 S.10 Blts (100,1.00)

MRS. P. W. SISSON 95 *—† Light, cameo pink. Slightly creamy throat. Elegant cut flower, especially in combination with rose pink. A.G.S. '31. Our 1st Mah. '31. Mah., N.D., Wash., Ohio and A.G.S., all '33. L.05(100,2.75) M.02 (100,1.25) S(100,.60) Blts (100,10-pt .60)

PATRICIA CARTER Pr. 78 —‡ Soft monotone shrimp. Far outclasses all other light pink prims. A.G.S. '32. Our 1sts Mah. '31, '32. Mah., N.D. and Wash., '33. L.06(100,4.00) M.04(100,2.50) Blts (100,.20)

RESPLENDENT 85 *—††† Colors many but all intense, with waxy finish — pink, cream, yellow, bit of scarlet. Heavily ruffled with plenty open on a long flowerhead that could stand a bit more stem. Our 1st Mah. '31. Mah. '33. L.07(100, 5.00) M.04(100,3.00) S.02(100,1.25) Blts (100,.15)

RITA BECK 100 *—††† Pure flesh pink, fine scarlet lines in throat. A highly rated cut flower in the east. Minn., N.E.G.S. and Am. A.G.S., all '32. L.06(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,10-pt .50)

SALMON PINK

CATHERINE COLEMAN 102 *—††† Clean coral, purplish rose blotch. Our 1st Mah. '31. N.E. G.S. '32, '33. Ohio '33. **L.06(100,4.00)**

GLORIANA P. G. 93 —††† Perfect blending of light salmon into yellow throat. Rose bud type florets. A wonderful cut flower. A.G.S. '30, '31, '32. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L.05(100,3.00) M.02(100,1.00) S(100,.50) Blts (1000,.50)**

JEAN du TAILLES 98 *—†††‡ One of the best deep salmons, heavily blotched. Our 1st Mah. '31, N.E.G.S. '31. Ohio '33. **L.06(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,1.00) Blts (100,.50)**

JOH. S. BACH 80 **—††† Orange Salmon, shading bit lighter in throat. White median lines. Tall and strong. Huge, well arranged flowerhead. 10-12 open at once. A.M., Haarlem. F.C.C. British G.S. Just released. Stock very limited. **L.2.25 M.1.75 S.1.25 Blts (10,3.00)**

MARGARET FULTON 90 *—†† Clean, rich coral, throat bit lighter. Substance excellent. A.M., A.G.S. '31, 1st A.G.S. '32, beating some fine spikes of Mr. Phipps. Our 1st, Ohio '33. **L.40 M.30 S.15 Blts (100,2.00)**

MILDRED LOUISE 86 **—††† Clear, light strawberry salmon, blending into yellow in throat. Type of spike about same as Picardy but florets never lose their glistening brilliance of color. Seedling award, Atlantic City, N.E.G.S., N.Y. Metro., Mich., all '32. Seabrook Trophy best basket, A.G.S. '33. Champ. bloom, com'l div., Ohio '33. We took our spikes home after the show and they bloomed out to the tips for 23 more days. **L.45 M.35 S.25 Blts (10,1.60)**

MR. W. H. PHIPPS 110 **—††† Warm salmon pink, flecked. Five foot or longer spikes, 10-20 open at once. Not uniform in its production of immense flowerheads but plenty to be worth while. After heading the A.G.S. symposium for four years, it has finally given way to Minuet and Marmora, but is still at the top of the color class. Has a past history of show championships much on order that now going to Picardy. It still takes a wonderful show specimen to beat Mr. Phipps. **L.05(100,3.50) M.03(100,1.50) S(100,.75) Blts (1000,.50-pt 1.00)**

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE Pr. 72 —‡ A large prim., well ruffled. Soft, light salmon, blending into creamy yellow throat. A favorite cutting sort with all who know it. A.G.S. Award of Merit. Am. Ohio '32. East Bay '32, our 1st Mah. '32, N.E.G.S. '33. **L.05(100,3.00) M.03(100,1.75) S(100,.80) Blts (100,.15)**

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS 94 ***—‡ Rosy salmon, flaked scarlet, red lines. Immense floret and spike. Very tall. A.G.S. '31. Voted by A.G.S. 7th best glad, all colors. **L.04(100,2.75) Blts (100,.10-pt .60)**

OSALIN 90 *—†‡ A soft coral with faint orange markings in throat. Unusually fine under artificial light. Tips very pleasing. A sort not to be overlooked by those able to grow in quantity. High English and Holland awards. Mah. '33. **L.07(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10-pt .75)**

PICARDY P. G. 90 **—††† Long, straight spikes of clear, light salmon, not far removed from apricot. Last year we predicted a rise in A.G.S. symposium vote from 34th to 4th but we gave it a few years time. However, has jumped to 5th place in but one year. Tops the N.E.G.S. symposium. A.M., B.G.S. 1st A.G.S., N.E.G.S., Mah., San Leandro, all '33. Champ bloom of show, C.G.S. last 4 yrs., also champ Minn., Wisc., Winnipeg and Ohio (amateur div.) all '33. Prices are entirely out of balance for **L** and **M** size bulbs, in spite of wonderful propagation. By March 15th we expect to regret being stampeded into these low prices by the quotations of others. **L.25(100,16.00) M.15(100,10.00) S.10(100,7.00) Blts (100,3.00)**

SALBACH'S PINK 106 **—††† Wide open, velvety, geranium pink. Soft carmine hair lines in throat. Substance unsurpassed. 10-16 mammoth florets open at once, consistently making a bulk of flowerhead easily equal to that of Mr. Phipps when at its best, on an extra stout stem of about the same length. C.G.S. '31, N.E.G.S. '32, E. Bay '32 (both as best salmon, competing against Mr. Phipps, also for most buds and blooms). Wash. and San Leandro '33. First year popularly priced. **L.10(100,7.00) M.06(100,4.00) S.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,.50)**

SEESTERN 90 **—††† Light salmon pink, small orange scarlet blotch, feathered light yellow. 6-8 very large florets open. Good cut flower habits. A.M. Haarlem. Just released. **L.2.00 M.1.25 S.80 Blts (10,2.00)**

PURE PINK

FRANK J. MCCOY 105 **—††† Immense, tall, strong spike of pure pink. Calif. '31 for most open. Our 1sts, both Mah. '31 and A.G.S. '31. These latter three spikes were easily the most spectacular, pure pink blooms in the entire auditorium, attracting much attention. N.E.G.S. '32, Our 1st Ohio '33. **L.10(100,7.50) M.06(100,4.00) S.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,.20)**

LONGFELLOW 96 *—†‡ Clear, deep pink. Exceptionally good placement and has all the traits required of a good cut flower. A.G.S. '32, '33. Our 1st Mah. '32. **L.05(100,3.00) M.02(100,1.25) S(100,.60) Blts (1000,.40-pt .75)**

MISS NEW ZEALAND 93 ***—††† Color difficult to describe or classify. A deep pink suffused rose with some ground color of dark apricot salmon. A distinctive throat of color of a ripe peach. We have seen long spikes with 10 open florets, as many more in bud, the three lower florets a full 8 inches diameter, the other seven tapering off to 7 inches. Undoubtedly the giant of giants. If you conclude a grain of salt should be taken with this description you may regret it. Excellent substance, straight spikes, powerful grower, acclimates easily and a good propagator even from large bulbs. Champ bloom Marlborough Hort. Soc. '32 and '33, earning their F.C.C. as it did likewise from the Nelson Hort. Soc. A.M. Ballarat. Hardly a hatful of this stock has been released by the government for sale in U. S. in 1934. Kindly do not bid for bulblets and sizes not offered. We have no desire to wipe out our stock, but we are releasing the best size to buy. **M each \$30.00**

MRS. H. M. WHITCOMB 100 —†‡ Here is a deep pink, slightly tinted salmon, a color of great commercial value. 8-12 four inch florets set closely along a straight, wiry stem. One or two growers let this variety slip away a few years back when many did not know the difference between flecking and thrips injury. We have grown it 4 years without sign of flecking, and each year it comes up a notch in our estimation as a cut flower. **L.1.00 M.50 S.25 Blts .05**

PEARL OF CALIFORNIA 94 *—††† Deep, soft LaFrance pink blending to rosy white throat. 22-32 buds, 10-14 open, balance mostly in color. Often deserving**. A.G.S. '31, Ohio '33, N.E. G.S. '33. Our 1st Ohio '33 for most buds and blooms. **L.08(100,5.00)**

ROSE PINK

AMETHYST 94 *—††† Lilac, lavender rose pink, bordered deeper. White center line on each petal. Ruffled. 8-10 open. E.Bay '32, N.E.G.S. '32. Voted best Rose Pink, N.E.G.S. **L.25 M.15 S.08 Blts (100,.80)**

DORA GILL 95 *—††† A soft pink verging on rose. Tall spikes of 18-20 buds, 7-10 open. Am., A.G.S. '32, Ohio '33. **L.50 M.3.50 S.2.00 Blts .40**

MARY JANE 96 *—††† Silvery rose pink self. Ill. '32. We think one of Kunderd's best varieties. A good cutting spike. **L.06(100,4.50) M.04(100, 2.50) S.02(100,1.25) Blts (100,.15)**

PAULINE KUNDERD 103 *—††† Glistening, pure rose pink, blending into creamy yellow throat. A beautiful combination and a stunning spike. Scarce. Has been the despair of many large growers because slow propagation will not meet the demand. Our 1st Mah. '31, N.E.G.S. '32, '33. A.G.S. '33. First year popularly priced. **L.20 M.15 S.10 Blts (100,1.00)**

PRIDE OF WANAKAH 92 *—†† Tall spike of deep lavender rose, throat deeper. Combines beautifully with light pinks. Fine cut flower habits and substance. Our 1st A.G.S. '32, Ohio Fair '32. Voted best in color class A.G.S. and C.G.S. **L.05(100,3.00) Blts (100,.10-pt .60)**

SALBACH'S ORCHID 88 **—††† Lavender pink rose. Just the shade of Cattleya orchid. Presume a seedling of Minuet because has its identical form and habits but larger, holds more open, is earlier and more pink. Starting at \$100, it took Minuet nine years to get the dissemination background to rate the gladiolus premiere by A.G.S. Introduced at \$25 in 1931, we managed to have three spikes of Salbach's Orchid on national show day, same year, no common performance, even for us. Rarely do these expensive new ones make headway in the national shows and symposiums until lower prices make blooms more readily available. Now that the price is finally within general reach of the fancier, having a better commercial color than Minuet, we anticipate that this variety will make a headlong jump into the symposium ratings. Our 1sts, A.G.S. '31 and Ohio '32 and '33. E. Bay '32, San Leandro '32 and '33. N.D. '33. **L.25(100,20.00) M.18(100, 12.00) S.12(100,7.50) Blts (100,1.25)**

SUNNYSIDE 95 *—††† A wide edging of light rose pink, lightly tinted deeper, in but slight preponderance to the large area of pure, creamy white within. A stunning, tall, perfect spike with 12-14 large, round, slightly recurved florets open at once. First Class Certificate and champion card at six shows in Australia, '31. Champ. Canterbury '32. Voted best exhibition variety, all sources, Australia. **L.3.00 M.2.00 S.1.00 Blts .25**

ROSE AND ROSE RED

GENERAL KUROKI 80 *—† Bright, violet rose, conspicuous, clean white throat. Easily won 1sts for us Mah. '31, also A.G.S., both '31, '32. Also our 1st Ohio '33. The outstanding rose, so we do not bother with others. Scarce. **L.25 M.15 S.10 Blts (100,1.00)**

H. G. WELLS 110 *—††† Velvety, self color, midway between Bordeau wine and purple. Fine substance. Long flowerhead on medium tall stem. Scarce. **L.20(100,15.00) M.10(100,7.50) S.05(100,3.00) Blts (100,1.00)**



American Gladiolus Society Award
for Most Points Won in First
"Open to All" Division

By action of the Board of Governors, ratified by motion in open annual meeting by the members of the American Gladiolus Society, we received the first Gold Medal ever awarded by the A.G.S. "for outstanding and signal services rendered in its behalf". (August, 1931).

Youngstown, Ohio,
Sept. 25th, 1932.

Dear Mr. Evans:

On behalf of the Mahoning Gladiolus Society I wish to extend you its vote of thanks for exhibiting at our show. The number of entries, the variety and quality of your glads contributed much to the success of our show or, no doubt, would have greatly helped any other show in the country. This vote of thanks was taken at our September meeting.

L. S. Dustman, Sec'y.

PURPLE

CHARLES DICKENS 93 *—†† Violet purple. Tall. Fine cutting spike. E. Bay '32. Voted best purple, C.G.S. Also, N.E.G.S. 1st, A.G.S., E. Bay, Mah., Winnipeg, all '33. **L.06(100,4.00)**

MARS 100 **—†† Light, magenta purple, a most unusual shade. Scarce. **L.2.00 M.1.50**

MOZART 96 *—†† A deep, silky purple, slightly lighter to center, bit of burnt lake on lip. Substance excellent. Retains more purple under artificial light than any other. An ideal decorative spike. A very scarce Diener variety. Our 1st Ohio '33. **L.5.00 M.3.00 S.1.00 Blts .25**

RAMESSES 90 ***—†† Very tall. Large florets with long, pointed petals. Aster purple, pomegranate blotch on white. Unusual but pleasing combination. Scarce. **L.30 M.20 Blts .02**

TAURUS Pr. 85 —† Fine cutting prim of soft, medium shade of violet purple. A.G.S. '31, N.E.G.S. Ohio and our 1st Mah., all '32. Ohio '33, Wash. '33. **L.05(100,3.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10)**

LIGHT VIOLET

AVE MARIA 83 *—†† Unmistakably blue toned. Small, purple blotch. Has great vigor, bulbs are very disease resistant and blooms early, all rather unusual traits among the "blues." Voted best light violet, C.G.S., N.E.G.S. and A.G.S. 1st, A.G.S., N.E.G.S., Ohio, N.D., Wash., all '33. We saw this coming and are well prepared to meet your needs. **L.06(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,1.00) Blts (100,.15)**

BLUE DANUBE 88 *—††† Pure, blue cast amethyst, blotched darker. 6-8 open. Long flowerhead on tall spike, commonly 5½ ft. Easily the best cut flower habits found in this group. 1st A.G.S. '33 in Div. for Recent Introductions. **L.35 M.25 S.15 Blts (100,2.00)**

BLUE TRIUMPHATOR 96 **—†† Pale, soft china blue. Small purple blotch. Has a silvery sheen. Florets far larger than to be found in any other variety in this color class. F.C.C. Haarlem. C.G.S. '33. **L.40 M.30 S.20 Blts (100,2.50)**

HEAVENLY BLUE 93 *—††† Very pale, heliotrope lilac. Reverse, light blue. Fades lighter in intense sun, so blooms best cool or indoors. Stunning when well grown. A.G.S. '31, E. Bay '32. All our 1sts, Ohio '32, Mah. '31 and '32, also Mah. '31 for nearest blue. Mah. '33, Ohio '33. **L.10(100,7.00) M.06(100,3.00) S.03(100,1.50) Blts (1000,1.00)**

MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG 95 *—†† Pale porcelain blue. E. Bay '32, A.G.S. '32. **L.05(100,3.25) M.03(100,1.60) Blts (100,.10-pt 1.00)**

DARK VIOLET

AIDA 86 *—†† Deep, blue violet. Velvety. Long, slim. Combines well with yellows. Voted best in color class, N.E.G.S. Ohio '33, N.E.G.S. '33. Prepared for heavy sales of this, **L** and **M**, a fine lot of bulbs. **L.06(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,1.00) Blts (100,.15)**

BLUE PEACOCK 90 *—††† A blue violet with conspicuous, velvety blue blotch set in cream. Florets wide open and well arranged. Makes the longest flowerhead and spike of any in this group. Only its scarcity and price standing in the way of an imposing list of prize-winning. We broke the ice for it with three grand spikes, Ohio '33. **L.50 M.40 S.30 Blts .05**

PELEGRIINA 80 *—††† Velvety, dark blue violet. 10-14 open and entire balance of long spike in color. Often 20 or more buds all show color before 1st floret opens. Outclassed the popular Veilchenblau (winner, A.G.S., previous five years) as soon as shown. Did same thing in amateur division, Ohio, '32, the winning bloom having been produced from a blt. Scarce. Am. A.G.S., Am. Ohio, Wash., all '32. F.C.C. Haarlem, Wash. '33, Winnipeg '33. **L.45 M.35 S.25 Blts (100,4.00)**

VEILCHENBLAU 93 *—†† Medium-deep, blue violet. Voted best dark violet, A.G.S. and C.G.S. 1st A.G.S. for 6 years, '27-'32. Our 1st Ohio '32. Mah., N.D. and San Leandro, all '33. Good supply fine bulbs. **L.05(100,3.50) M.03(100,2.00)**

YELLOW

CANBERRA 100 *—††† Light yellow self. Very tall, strong spikes, 8-13 open. Fine exhibition. San Leandro '31, N.E.G.S. '32. Voted best light yellow, C.G.S. 1st N.E.G.S. '33. **L.07 M.04 Blts (100,.50)**

GATE OF HEAVEN 95 *—††† Rich, pure yellow, large, well open florets, ruffled. Largest flower-head in this group. F.C.C. Haarlem. A.M. Amsterdam. Just released. **L 2.25 M 1.50 S 1.00 Blts (10,3.00)**

GOLD EAGLE P. G. 75 —† Tall, clear yellow. Fine, early cut sort. Our 1st Mah. '31. B.G.S. '32, Mah. '33. **L.05(100,3.00) M.02(100,1.00) S(100,.50) Blts (1000,.50)**

GOLDEN DREAM P. G. 100 —††† Deep, clear yellow. Long spike. Petals roll back. A.G.S. voted it best yellow and 9th best glad, all colors. A.G.S. '32. Our 1sts both A.G.S. '31 and Mah. '31, '32. Voted best deep yellow, C.G.S. Tallest spike in show, Ill. and Wash. '33. 1st A.G.S., N.E.G.S., Mah., Wash., Winnipeg, all '33. **L.05(100,3.00) M.03(100,1.50) S(100,.75) Blts (100,.10)**

GOLDEN FRILLS P. G. 84 + Deep, daffodil yellow, rose penciling in throat. Dainty. Our 1st Mah. '31. A.G.S. '32, N.D. '33. **L.04(100,2.00) M.02 (100,1.00) S(100,.50) Blts (100,.10-pt 1.25)**

KUNDERD'S YELLOW WONDER 80 —†† Clear buttercup. Fine cut sort. **L.04(100,2.50) M.02(100,1.00) S(100,.50) Blts (1000,.50)**

LOYALTY 95 —†† Deep yellow. Tall, with wide, heavy foliage. Petals ruffled at edge. **L.07 (100,5.00) Blts (100,.30)**

PRIMROSE PRINCESS P. G. 101 *—†† Tall and stately spike of light primrose. Lower petals rich amber yellow. Fine color harmony and poise. San Leandro '32, E. Bay '31, '32. Sweepstakes Iowa '32. Voted best yellow, N.E.G.S. San Leandro, '33. **L.08(100,5.00) M.04(100,2.00) S.02(100,1.00) Blts (100,.15-pt 2.50)**

RUFFLED GOLD (Goodrich) P. G. 90 +†† Soft yellow, rose deep in throat. Exquisitely ruffled, tall, loosely built spike. Very decorative. Our 1st, A.G.S. '32. Mah. '33. **L.07(100,5.00) Blts (100,.30)**

TOBERSUN 108 —††† Long, compact spike of many clean yellow, needle point florets. Am. A.G.S. '32, N.E.G.S. '32, '33. Ohio and Mah. '33. **L.12(100,8.00) M.06(100,4.00) S.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,.20)**

ORANGE

BETTY NUTHALL P. G. 115 *—††† Coral orange. Yellow in throat. Meteoric rise into popular favor. Rated 4th best glad, all colors, A.G.S. Rated 1st decorative type, all sources, plebiscite of Royal Hort. Soc. Victoria, '32. Sweepstakes, San Leandro '31. A.G.S. '31 (am), '32. E. Bay '32. Our 1sts Ohio '32, also Mah. '31 and '32. Ohio Fair '32. A.G.S. '33. Wash. '33. Best spike in show Mah. '33. **L.06(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) S(100,1.00) Blts (100,.10)**

COPPER BRONZE P. G. 94 *— As named. Very decorative, particularly on dark furniture. A.G.S. '31, '33. N.E.G.S., '32, '33. **L.05(100,3.50) Blts (100,.10)**

GRAND SLAM 98 ***—††† Salmon orange without markings. Sport from Pfitzer's Triumph and holds several more florets open, on longer and stronger stems, making tremendous flowerheads. San Leandro, '33. **L.40 M.30 S.20 Blts (100,1.50)**

HAPPY THOUGHT 97 *—†† Similar in color to Grand Slam but a decorative type of spike. Florets beautifully ruffled. The color a soft pastel. A new Ohio introduction by Mrs. Austin. **L** 4.00 **M** 2.25 **S** 1.00 **Blts** .30

LA PALOMA P. G. 88 *—† Fiery, deep orange. Excellent, decorative cutting spike. Our 1st Mah. '31. (am) N.E.G.S. '33. Winnipeg '33. **L**.10(100,7.00) **M**.05(100,3.00) **S**(100,1.50) **Blts** (100,.25)

MERCED P. G. 78 —†† Salmon orange saffron, shading into yellow throat. Ruffled. A fine, early cutting spike. Western awards. A.M., British G.S. **L**.06(100,4.00) **M**.04(100,2.50) **S**.02(100,1.25) **Blts** (100,.15)

MEXICAN FIRE OPAL P. G. 90 *—†† Dark, burnt orange. Long spike. Triangular type florets. A.M., B.G.S., N.D. '33. **L**.15 **M**.10 **S**.05 **Blts** (100,.35)

MRS. H. BROMLEY AMBLER 95 —†† Orange chrome. An intense shade of orange not found in any other glad. The spike is extremely decorative, bearing plenty of medium sized florets. Sometimes fades lighter in hot sun but not when bloomed cool or indoors. Beat the famous Betty Nuthall in open class, A.G.S. '31 (our 1st). Scarce. **L** 1.00 **M**.50 **S**.25 **Blts** .05

ORANGE BUTTERFLY 95 —††† The only really small flowered variety in the entire list. Florets average about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. However, holds 10 or more open (we have seen 18), which is quite unusual for this type. The color is a rich, glowing, bronzy orange. Unlike most of the small flowered varieties, the substance is excellent. A.M. British R.H.S. '32, (am) N.E.G.S. '33, Wash. '33, Winnipeg, '33. **L**.06(100,4.00) **M**.04(100,2.50)

ORANGE QUEEN P. G. 79 —† Metallic, apricot orange. Extra fine cut sort. Awards most everywhere and A.G.S. '31. Voted best orange, N.E.G.S., Ohio '33. **L**.04(100,2.50) **M**.02(100,1.25) **S**(100,.60) **Blts** (100,.10)

ORANGE WONDER 110 *—† Pure, rich, deep salmon orange. Tall. Only 4-6 open but makes a very satisfactory spike. Ohio '33. **L**.06(100,4.00) **M**.03(100,2.00) **S**(100,1.00) **Blts** (100,.15)

SENRITA (Salbach) 90 *—†† Large, true orange florets, carmine tongue. Petals fluted, narrow and long. Produces sturdy, compact, long flower-head on medium long stem from any size bulb. Award of Merit, British G.S. Mah. '31, San Leandro '32, Am. A.G.S. '32. **L**.07(100,5.00) **M**.04(100,3.00) **S**.02(100,1.25) **Blts** (100,.15)

TAINUI 98 *—††† Another New Zealand variety of great promise. Ground color greenish yellow, overlaid orange scarlet, with conspicuous blotch of dark red. Tall, strong grower. 10 or more open. Champion bloom at Christchurch, '33. Will spare, this year, only small sized bulbs. **S** 5.00

SCARLET

AFLAME P. G. 88 ***—††† Flaming, silvery scarlet. A very striking, long spike with 6-7 inch florets. A.G.S. '32, '33. (Dec. type) Ohio '33. (am) Mah. '33. N.D. '33. N.E.G.S. '33. **L**.06(100,4.00) **M**.03(100,2.00) **S**(100,1.00) **Blts** (100,.15)

AMADOR 98 *—†† Brilliant scarlet, day or night. Good cut flower habits. Western awards. **L**.60 **M**.40

DR. F. E. BENNETT 98 *—††† Brilliant scarlet. Yellow markings in throat. Numberless 1sts, many ours. 1st A.G.S., last 7 years. Voted by A.G.S. best scarlet and 6th best glad, all colors. Mah., Ohio, N.E.G.S. and San L., all '33. **L**.05 (100,3.00) **M**.03(100,2.00) **Blts** (100,.10-pt .60)

G. J. MACKAY 90 **—†† Large, round, slightly recurved florets of rich tomato red. Heavily ruffled. Extra large spike with 8 open. One of the good ones from New Zealand. **L**.30 **M**.20 **S**.10 **Blts** (10,.25)

PFITZER'S TRIUMPH 98 ***—† Gigantic, orange scarlet, rich and velvety. Cherry blotch. Substance not the best and sometimes only holds 4 open but responds strongly to fertilization and bloomed cool or indoors makes tremendous flowerheads. Voted by A.G.S. 8th best glad, all colors. 1st A.G.S., 4 out of last 5 yrs. Also San Leandro, E.Bay, Ohio, all '32. C.G.S., (am) Mah. Wash., San L., all '33. **L**.06(100,4.00) **M**.03(100,2.00) **Blts** (100,.15)

SCARLET BEDDER P. G. 85 *— Clear, soft scarlet. Harmonizes well with prim pastels. Fine, decorative cut sort. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L**.05(100,3.00) **M**.03(100,1.50) **Blts** (100,.10-pt 1.25)

RED

COMMANDER KOEHL 86 ***—††† Nothing in sight among the crimson to beat this immense, clear, rich, crimson red. Sweepstakes, Wash. '32. 1st A.G.S., Mah. (ours), Minn., N.E.G.S. and others, all '32. Voted best red, A.G.S. and C.G.S. Champ of show, N.D. '33. Winnipeg, Wash., San L., N.E.G.S. and our 1st, Ohio, all '33. Our **M** size bulbs (in good supply) would mostly rate **L** if diameter taken vertically. First year popularly priced. **L**.10(100,7.00) **M**.06(100,4.00) **S**.03(100,2.00) **Blts** (100,.50)

LOUIS VON BEETHOVEN 95 *—††† Long, tall spike of light scarlet red, blotched ox blood. Does not fade. Strong, succulent growth. Scarce. Our 1st Mah. '31. **L**.50 **M**.30 **S**.15 **Blts** .02

RED PHIPPS 90 *—††† Pure, spectrum red. Several shades lighter than Com. Koehl. Longer spikes even than Mr. Phipps and more loosely placed along the spike. Scarce. We feel that this glad has a great future. Those who saw our huge "piece de resistance" basket, crowning our large commercial space in the Ohio '32 show at Akron, can readily believe this prediction. Our 1sts, both A.G.S. '32 and Ohio '32. In '33 it was 1st, A.G.S., N.D., and champ bloom of show, Ill., (Century of Progress Exhibition, receiving the latter's gold medal). **L**.25(100,16.00) **M**.15(100,10.00) **S**.10(100,6.40) **Blts** (100,1.80)

SOUTHERN CROSS (Whiteley, N.Z.) 80 **—††† What a name and what a glad to conjure with! A new red self color with perfect placement. Tall and strong. 8-10 open. Easily surpassing Bill Sowden (of similar color) in height, size and number open. Scarce. Our stock very limited. **L** 1.00 **M**.75 **S**.50 **Blts** .08

DARK RED

MAROCCO 88 *—†‡ Deep maroon, almost black. Not dull. Florets open well. 1st Am., A.G.S. '32. Ohio, (am) Mah., N.D. and N.E.G.S., all '33. **L.06(100,4.00)** **M.04(100,2.50)** **S.02(100,1.25)** **Blts (100,.15)**

MOORISH KING 95 ***—†‡ Impressive, long spike carrying immense, glossy, mahogany maroon florets. Lighter than Marocco but completely eclipsing it in size. Scarce. Slow propagator. N.E.G.S. '32. Am. Ohio '32. A.M. Haarlem and B.G.S. Voted best dark red, A.G.S. **L.65** **M.40** **S.25** **Blts .10**

THOMAS A. EDISON (K) 90 *—† Blood red. One of the finest ruffled varieties. Scarce. **L.25** **M.15** **S.10** **Blts (100,1.00)**

SMOKY

BAGDAD 90 **—†‡ Smoky, old rose, darker to edge, throat lighter with a bit of cream. 5-6 ft. tall, straight spikes. C.G.S. '33 and A.G.S. (New Introductions Div.) '33. First year popularly priced. **L.25** **M.15** **S.10** **Blts (10,.25)**

DOROTHY DOW 100 **—††‡‡ Florets and spike size and shape of Picardy but color a mixture of old rose and orange with a gray overtone. Tall. New and very scarce, but a good propagator. With a color which we believe is a great improvement on Emile Aubrun, larger florets and much longer spikes, we look to this variety to pick up the blue ribbons wherever shown. **L 5.00** **M 5.00** **S 2.50** **Blts .50**

EMILE AUBRUN 90 **—†‡ Coppery orange bronze. Sweepstakes No. Dak., '32. Voted best smoky C.G.S. A.G.S. '33, (am) N.E.G.S. '33. **L.06(100,4.00)** **M.03(100,2.00)** **Blts (100,.10)**

JANET P. G. 101 *—†‡ Smoky gray to peach pink. Unusually attractive color with more commercial value than most smokies. Given rating A in Canada. At these prices this is a very extra value and we want so much to have you enjoy it that we are going to share it with you without profit, but withholding our small bulbs and bulblets. **L.09(100,6.00)** **M.06(100,4.50)**

MAORILAND 90 **—†‡ A sensational new smoky from New Zealand. Old rose, deeper at edge of petals, lightly striped steel blue. A still deeper old rose and cream blotch. Florets frequently as big as Pfitzer's Triumph and a much larger spike, carrying 6-8 open. **L.25** **M.15** **S.08** **Blts (100,2.00)**

MARMORA 96 ***—††‡‡ Long spike of lavender, gray, purple. Excepting possibly Sunnyside, the finest of the Australian introductions. E. Bay '32. A.G.S. '30, '31 and am. '32. Most open, A.G.S. '32. Largest floret A.G.S. '32. Voted by A.G.S. best smoky and second only to Minuet as best glad, all colors. **L.06(100,4.00)** **M.04(100, S.2.50)** **.02(100,1.25)** **Blts (100,.15)**

MOTHER MACHREE 96 **—††‡‡ Salmon orange, silver gray. Sunset colors of high lustre and sheen. Consistent producer of long, straight, stunning spikes. A.G.S. '30, '31. Wash. '32, Iowa, '32, N.E.G.S. '32. Our 1sts both Ohio and Mah. '32. Our sweepstakes, Ohio '32. Wash., C.G.S. and Ohio, all '33. Voted by A.G.S. into list of 10 best glads. Voted second only to Picardy, all colors, N.E.G.S. First year popularly priced. **L.10(100, 7.00)** **M.06(100,4.00)** **S.03(100,2.00)** **Blts (100,.20)**

OUR SELECTION 100 *—††‡‡ Salmon red, flaked slate, cerise blotch on cream. A flowerhead even longer than that of Mother Machree but stem not so long. Florets in double row, 10-16 open. A very trustworthy performer. Championship spike Winnipeg '31. Most open (18) No. Dak. '32, N.E.G.S. '32. Rated 4th of all exhibition type varieties, all sources, in plebiscite of Royal Hort. Soc. Victoria '33. **L.09(100,6.50)** **M.06(100,4.00)** **S.03(100,2.00)** **Blts (100,.25)**

DAHLIAS

These varieties rate among the dahlias just as do the gladiolus we list — the current, first prize winning sorts, all free bloomers on strong stems and good keepers when cut. We consider it a waste of time to bother with poor keepers, no matter how large or beautiful.

These tubers are not merely "field grown tubers," which phrase often camouflages tubers grown in the field from plants. These are tubers field grown *from tubers*.

Our stocks are not large, yet too large for us, detracting attention from our gladiolus, so they are priced to assure substantial depletion of stock.

AVALON ID Canary yellow. Very early, very free bloomer. 7 in. blooms.....\$.20

CHEMAR'S EUREKA FD The most dependable white. 8 in..... .50

DEE DEE A lilac pom pom with extraordinary stems. 1½ in..... .20

FORT MONMOUTH ID Immense, shaggy, claret. 11 in..... .40

FRAU O: BRACHT C Very light primrose. Extra keeper. 7 in.....1.00

JANE COWL ID	Bronzy buff, old gold. Finest habits. 10 in.....	\$.25
JERSEY'S BEACON FD	Chinese scarlet, reverse buff. 9 in.....	.25
JIM MOORE ID	Primrose yellow shading to pink. 8 in.....	1.00
KATHLEEN NORRIS ID	Rose pink. 10 in...	.75
KEMP'S VIOLET WONDER ID	Violet purple. 9 in.....	.50
KENTUCKY RED ID	Clear scarlet. Fine habits. 8 in.....	3.00
MONMOUTH CHAMPION ID	Flame orange. Fine habits. 11 in.....	.50
OMAR KHAYYAM FD	Chinese red to orange. Strong. 9 in.....	1.50
ORANGE WONDER FD	New. Free flowering clear orange. 7 in.....	.35
RAINBOW'S END FD	Brilliant scarlet and gold. Early and finest habits, Ohio '32 and Akron '33. 9 in.....	10.00
WATCHUNG WONDER ID	Royal red, lightly marked gold. 10 in.....	.75

GLADIOLUS SOCIETIES

The American Gladiolus Society is the 2nd largest society in the world devoted to one flower (British Rose Society Largest). Plenty of reasons for that. Among them its monthly publication, *The Gladiolus Review*, a practical necessity to all who desire to be well informed. Affiliated with this mother society are 18 state and regional societies, among them the Ohio State Gladiolus Society. The Mahoning Gladiolus Society, with headquarters at Youngstown, has a membership and annual exhibition equal to most of the state societies. You may join your state society, annual membership dues \$1 and you may secure affiliated membership in the national, through your state society, securing the monthly publication, for \$1.00 additional. Membership in the national!

society, uncoupled with affiliation with a state society, is \$2. Secure information and, perhaps, sample copy the monthly publication from the Sec'y of the A. G. S., Roscoe Huff, Goshen, Ind.

The Canadian, the New England and the British Gladiolus Societies number their members by the thousands, have large annual exhibitions and publish "annuals." Great Horticultural Societies conduct gladiolus exhibitions in Europe and Australia.

We regret inability, this year, to advertise time and place of A.G.S. and Ohio shows, but arrangements are not concluded at time this booklet goes to press.

To New Members

\$500.00 BULBS FREE



To the first 250 of our customers who will enclose with their order the following application (with fee) for NEW membership in the Ohio State Gladiolus Society, with affiliated membership in the American Gladiolus Society, we will give you the full value of both memberships (\$2.00) in bulbs of our selection, of quality equal or superior to those purchased. This offer really pays your membership fee, as you readily see.

Moreover, this doubles our similar offer of last year (\$1.00 in bulbs), which offer met with enthusiastic reception. In fact, such a large number joined this Ohio-A.G.S. combination membership from states other than Ohio, that we are forced to concede that the sky is not the limit. It will pay you to be among the first 250.

LEE M. PATTON, Secretary, Twinsburgh, Ohio.

I hereby apply for membership in the Ohio State Gladiolus Society and enclose \$2.00 as annual dues, \$1.00 of which is for affiliated membership in the American Gladiolus Society and a 12 month subscription to *The Gladiolus Review*. Prize schedules of both societies and any literature issued by the state society.

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Scene at the Evans Farm. Cutting Spikes of Magna Blanca
for the Ohio Show.

Washington, D. C.